MAYANTS, M.M.; VAYNSHTOK, I.S.; KOZLOV, A.I.; RATINOV, V.B.

Using the ultrasonic pulse method to study the kinetics of the hardening of binding substances. Sbor. trud. NIIZHelezobetona no.2:81-90 '59. (MIRA 15:1)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)
(Binding materials)

MALININ, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYANTS, M.M., inzh.

Calorimeter or conductometer for studying the hydration process of cement during heat and moisture treatment. Trudy NIITSement no.17:45-52 '62. (MIRA 16:5)
(Cement--Testing)

ROYAK, S.M., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININ, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; MAYANTS, M.M., inzh.

Study of the hydration process of tricalcium silicate during heat and moisture treatment. Trudy NIITSement no.17:64-75 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Calcium silicates)

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S/020/63/148/001/018/032
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Budnikov, P. P., Academician AS UkrSSR, Royak, S. M., Malinin, Yu. S., Mayants, M. M.

TITLE: Study of the kinetics of hydration of Portland cement clinker minerals in hydrothermal processing

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 148, no. 1, 1963, 91-94

TEXT: The degree of hydration of $2CaO \cdot SiO_2$, $3CaO \cdot SiO_2$, $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$, and $4CaO \cdot Al_2O_3 \cdot Fe_2O_3$ was calculated from the content of non-hydrated phase determined by x-ray diffraction analysis: $L = 100 - A/100 + mA$, where L is the degree of hydration, A the content of non-hydrated phase, and m the stoichiometric coefficient for the water content of the fully hydrated material. The empirical equation $L = K \log\tau - B$ was found, where τ is the time, K a factor depending on temperature and other experimental conditions, and B a constant proportional to the induction period of hydration. The equation describes the hydration of the principal amount (20-80%) of the individual compounds investigated, and

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their mixtures and the alite phase of Portland cement. Its use simplifies the study of cement hydration. Further investigations are being carried out for combined setting, i.e., short-termed hydrothermal processing and subsequent setting at room temperature. There are 4 figures and 3 tables. The most important English-language reference is: S.Brunauer, L. Copeland, R.H. Bragg, J.Phys.Chem.,60,no.1,112 (1956).

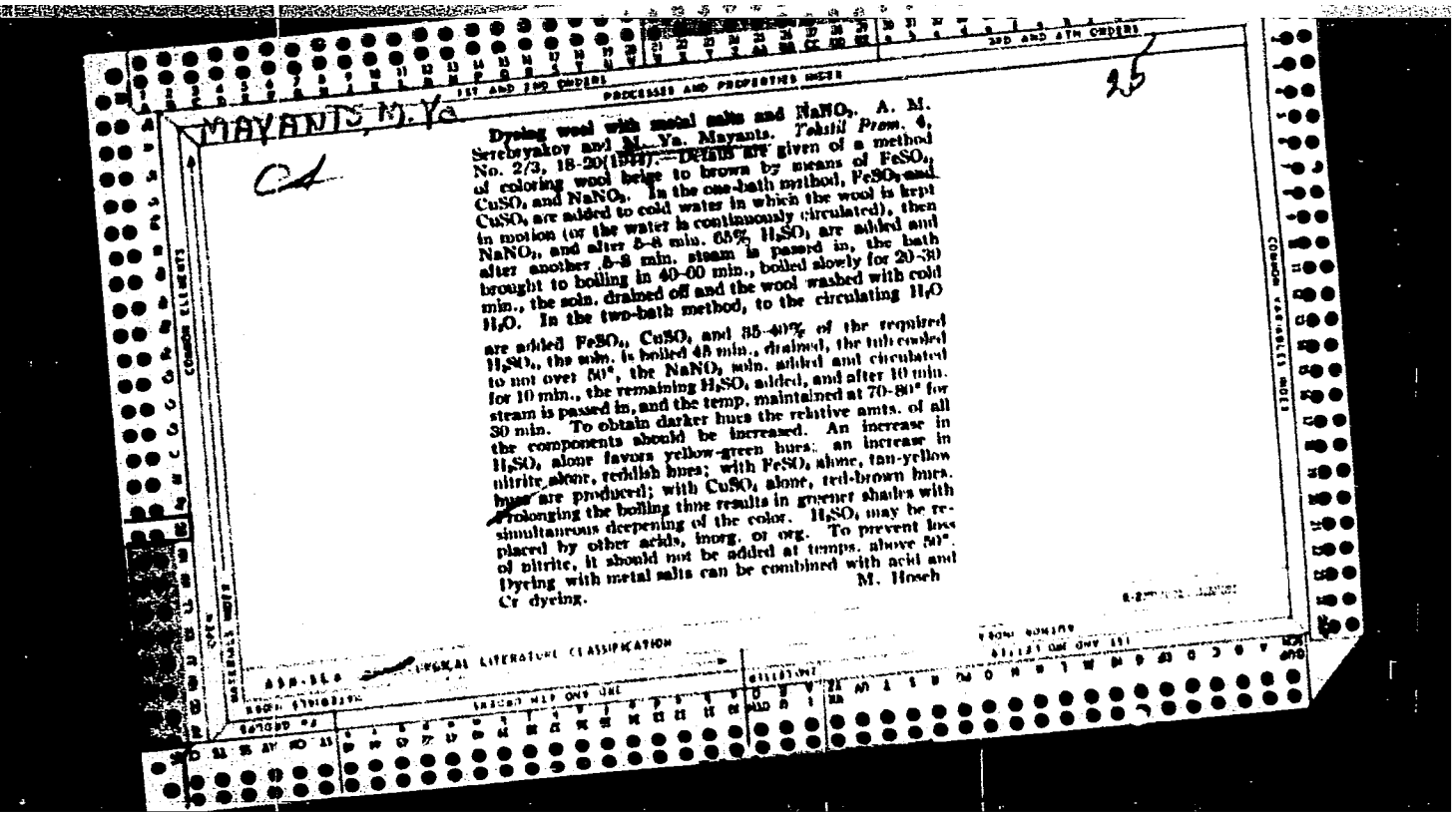
ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsementnoy promyshlennosti (All-Union State Scientific Research Institute of the Cement Industry)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1962

BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik; ROYAK, S.M.; MAYANTS, M.M.; MALININ, Yu.S.

Occurrence of an intermediate phase during the hydration of tricalcium silicate subjected to hydrothermal treatment. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.1:136-139 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. AN UkrSSR i chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Budnikov).
(Calcium silicates) (Hydration)



MAYANTS, M. Ya

Dyeing wool with metal salts and $NaNO_2$. A. M. Sretsbyakov and M. Ya. Mayants. *Tekstil. Prom.* 4, No. 2/3, 18-20(1944).—Details are given of a method of coloring wool beige to brown by means of $FeSO_4$, $CuSO_4$ and $NaNO_2$. In the one-bath method, $FeSO_4$ and $CuSO_4$ are added to cold water in which the wool is kept in motion (or the water is continuously circulated), then $NaNO_2$, and after 5–8 min. 65% H_2SO_4 are added and after another 5–8 min. steam is passed in, the bath brought to boiling in 40–60 min., boiled slowly for 20–30 min., the soln. drained off and the wool washed with cold H_2O. In the two-bath method, to the circulating H_2O are added $FeSO_4$, $CuSO_4$ and 35–40% of the required H_2SO_4, the soln. is boiled 45 min., drained, the tub cooled to not over 50°, the $NaNO_2$ soln. added and circulated for 10 min., the remaining H_2SO_4 added, and after 10 min. steam is passed in, and the temp. maintained at 70–80° for 30 min. To obtain darker hues the relative amts. of all the components should be increased. An increase in H_2SO_4 alone favors yellow-green hues; an increase in nitrite alone, reddish hues; with $FeSO_4$ alone, tan-yellow hues are produced; with $CuSO_4$ alone, red-brown hues. Prolonging the boiling time results in greener shades with simultaneous deepening of the color. H_2SO_4 may be replaced by other acids, inorg. or org. To prevent loss of nitrite, it should not be added at temps. above 50°. Dyeing with metal salts can be combined with acid and Cr dyeing.

M. Hosch

C.A.
MAYANTS, M. [Yo.]

Increasing the fastness of dyeing of wool fibers. M Mayants. *Tekstil. Prom.* 10, No. 8, 28-9(1950). The product of the condensation of high mol. wt. alkyl phenols and ethylene oxide, OP-10, is used in the form of a dil. H_2O soln. as a fixing agent. Marshall Sittig

MAYANTS, N.S.

New equipment in enterprises of the Moscow Province Economic Council. Mul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.1:82-84 '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Moscow Province—Industrial equipment)

MAYANTS, R.V.; SHIK, Y . L.

Simultaneous roentgenograms of various depths. Prob.tuberk., Moskva No.1:72 Jan-Feb 51. (CLML 20:6)

1. Yalta Clinical Sanatorium No.1 (Head--Candidate Medical Sciences G.P. Fedorov; Assistant Director--Honored Physician RSFSR V.K.Tarantayev).

KRUSHCHOVA, V.A.; TEYTEL'BAUM, F.M.; MAYANTS, Sh.G.

Determination of the toxigenicity of staphylococci by precipitation in agar. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 no.4:43-46 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Detskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy Sverdlovskogo rayona Leningrada.

MAYANTS, S. L. (INEOS AS USSR, Moscow)

S. L. Mayants, "Some Methods of Applying the Theory of Characteristic Frequencies for the Investigation of Conformations."

report presented at the Symposium on Concepts of Conformation in Organic Chemistry which took place in Moscow at the IOKh AN SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR) from September 30 to October 2, 1958.

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, No. 3, 561-564.

MAYANTSEV, G.P.; OSYANIN, Yu.A.

Subsurface flow from Mangyshlak into the Caspian Sea.
Okeanologiia 5 no.5:854-855 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

14-57-6-11651

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 7 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mayantsev, V. I.

TITLE: Fifth Class Lessons on the Geographical Grid and in the Field (Uroki v V klasse na geograficheskoy ploshchadke i v pole)

PERIODICAL: V sb: Uchitelya geogr. o svoyey rabote, Moscow, Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1955, pp 85-98

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

MAYANTSEV, V. I

MAYANTSEV, V.I.

Organizing observations of the midday altitude of the sun.
Geog. v shkole 20 no.5:52-55 S-O '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1.Vetluzhskaya shkola Gor'kovskoy oblasti.
(Sun)

MAYAROVSKAYA, L. A.

Mbr., Crimean Medical Inst. im. I. V. Stalin, -c1948-. "Concerning the Question of Surgical Complications of Crimean Hemorrage Fever," Trudy Krymck. Med. Instituta im. Stalina, Vol. 12, 1948.

MAYAROVSKAYA, L. A.

Tsarenko, P. P. and Mayarovskaya, L. A. "On the problem of surgical complications of Crimean hemorrhagic fever," Trudy Krymsk. med. in-ta im. Stalina, Vol. VII, 1949, p. 205-10

SO: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopsis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949)

MAYAT, A. S.

42418. Mekhanizatsiyai vnyedryenniye novoy tyeknniki, Na lyubyeryetskom Zavod, ye IM. ukhtomskogo, Sel'Khozmashina, 1948, No. 11. S. 4-10.

1. A. S. MAYAT

2. USSR (600)

4. Agricultural Machinery Industry.

7. Work of the All-Union Institute for Scientific Research on Agricultural Machinery in connection with the tasks of agricultural machinery construction in the fifth five-year plan. Sel'khozmashina no. 1. 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

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MAYAT, A S

Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva (Over-all mechanization of agricultural production
Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1954
31 p. illus. (V pomoshch' rabotnikam pechati)

MAYAT, A.S.

MAYAT, A.S.

[Harvesting grain in separate stages] Razdel'naia uborka zernovykh kul'tur. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 126 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Grain--Harvesting)

MAYAT, A.S.

[Harvesting grain in separate stages] Razdel'naia uborka zernovykh kul'tur. 2., dop. izd. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1958. 124 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Grain harvesting)

MAYAT, A.S.

New grain harvesting machinery is the cause of rising production.
Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.5:1-4 My '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1.Zamestitel' Ministra sel'skogo khozyaystva RSFSR.
(Grain--Harvesting)

GOLOVA, O.P.; IVANOV, V.I.; MAYAT, N.S.

Oxidative breakdown of polygalaturonic acid. Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. 86, 1113-16 '52. (MLRA 5:11)
(CA 47 no.22:12251 '53)

MAYAT, N. S.

"A Study of the Oxidative Decomposition of Pectin Materials and Cellulose and Their Structural Units." Cand Chem Sci, Inst of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Acad Sci USSR, 28 Dec 54. (VM, 17 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

MAYAT, N. S.

MAYAT, N. S.—"Comparative Study of the Oxidative Conversions of Pectins, Cellulose, and their Structural Units." (Dissertation for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy, Moscow, 1955.* Chemical Science

SO: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 37, 10 September 1955.

MAYAT, N. S., and GOLOVA, O. P.

"Oxidation processes in pulp manufacturing," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Forest Research Inst.

B-3,084,395

ГОЛОВА, О.П.; МАЯТ, Н.С.

Importance of oxidizing for obtaining woodpulp from plant tissues.
Bum.prom. 32 no.6:10-11 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Institut lesa Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Woodpulp industry) (Oxidation)
(Plant cells and tissues)

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Mayat, N. S., Golova, O. P. SOV/74-28-9-5/7

TITLE: The Stability of Polysaccharides in Alkaline Medium

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 9, pp 1114-1133 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The main object of the present paper is the problem concerning the influence of the semi-acetal group on the decomposition of the polysaccharide in alkaline medium and the chemical conversions occurring during decomposition. The analysis and the generalization of data on the conversion of mono-, di-, and poly-saccharides under the action of lyes have shown that their constancy in an alkaline medium, in the absence of oxidizing agents are influenced by one and the same factor, i.e. the presence of a reducing semi-acetal group at the end of the molecule. Owing to its tendency to the formation of enol this group may yield unstable en-dioles of the polyoxy compounds which are exposed to further conversions in the alkaline medium. According to the conditions these conversions may in the case of the monosaccharides result in the following: 1) Epimerisation. 2) Decomposition of the molecule into fragments with a smaller number of carbon atoms. 3) Isomerization in saccharinic acids. The influence of the

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semi-acetal group on the molecules of the di- and poly-saccharides chiefly results in the loosening of the glukoside bonds in the close neighborhood. The rate and the intensity of the decomposition and consequently also the loss in weight of the high-molecular polysaccharide (cellulose) is determined by three factors: 1) by the number of the semi-acetal groups, i.e. by the polymerisation degree of the preparation; 2) by the accessibility of the preparation to lyes, i.e. by the density of packing. 3) by the interrelations between the rates of reaction and of destruction and the inhibition, i.e. by the conditions of the effect of the lye. In spite of the characteristics of "destruction from the reducing end" this kind of decomposition differs only slightly from the decomposition of the oxidized polysaccharides under the same conditions. On the contrary, both kinds of decomposition are due to the same reason, i.e. the presence of a carbonyl group capable of enol-formation. The basic difference lies in that the carbonyl groups in the oxidized polysaccharide are distributed not only at the end, but are over the entire chain of molecules. This brings about the decomposition of the latter into fragments. The formation of new semi-acetal-end-

groups causes the destruction of the molecule from the reducing end. Thus, the decomposition of the oxypolysaccharide into fragments and the "destruction from the reducing end" are closely related and may occur at the same time. "The destruction from the reducing end" should be taken into consideration in the investigation of oxidative decomposition products of the polysaccharides, in the determination of functional groups in polysaccharides and their products of decomposition, and in the determination of the molecular weight of polysaccharides in alkaline medium. They must also be taken into account in the precipitation of cellulose from vegetable tissue, and in the processing of cellulose in an alkaline medium. The destruction from the reducing end, inevitable under these conditions in a major or minor degree, causes considerable losses in the shape of low-molecular substances. A reduction of these losses may - in principle - be obtained by different means: by transformation glucosides, by the reduction or the oxidation of semi-acetal groups and by inhibiting the destruction by means of calcium- and other salts. An important factor for the reduction of the cellulose losses is the maintenance of their high molecular weight in

the case of the reduction of the molecular weight being connected with the appearance of new, reducing semi-acetal groups. This may be realized in different maps. The following Soviet authors are mentioned: V. I. Ivanov, Ye. D. Kaverznev, Z. I. Kuznetsova, V. M. Berezovskiy, S. N. Danilov, A. M. Gakhokidze. There are 1 table and 85 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: In-t vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds, AS USSR)

GOLOVA, O.P.; MAYAT, N.S.; ANDRIYEVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Oxidation mechanism of cellulose and of its approximate models by atmospheric oxygen. Vysokom. soed. 2 no. 3:337-340 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut lesa i drevesiny AN SSSR.
(Cellulose) (Oxidation) (Glucosides)

MAYAT, N.S.; GOLOVA, O.P.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.I.

Mechanism of cellulose oxidation by atmospheric oxygen in alkaline medium. Chemical composition of the oxidation products. Vysokom.soed. 5 no.6:873-874 Je '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Cellulose) (Oxidation)

MAYAT, N.S.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.I.; GOLOVA, O.P.

Mechanism of the oxidative degradation of cellulose in alkaline media. Part 2: Mechanism of the oxidation of cellulose by molecular oxygen in an alkaline medium. Vysokom.soed. 6 no.9:1693-1699 S '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

TSVILIKHOVSKAYA, Ye. Ye.; BESLEKOYEV, T. L.; MAYAT, V. S.

Hypertension and coronary circulation; experimental investigation. Uchen. zapski vtor. moskov. med. Inst. Stalina 1:128-132 1951. (CLML 21:3)

1. Professor for Volin, Doctor Medical Sciences for Tsvilikhovskaya and Mayat, and Candidate Medical Sciences for Beslekoyev.

Mayat, V. S., Prof

Nov 52

USSR/Medicine - Anthrax

"Treatment of Anthrax With Penicillin," Prof V. S. Mayat

Khirurgiya, No 11, p 78

Author disagrees with the current trend in Soviet med literature of ascribing curative power to penicillin in the treatment of anthrax. While admitting the therapeutic value of penicillin, Prof Mayat emphasizes the primary importance of the specific anthrax serum, and suggests a combined therapy with serum and penicillin in the treatment of anthrax in humans. He supports this statement with clinical data pertaining to the acute cutaneous form of anthrax.

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MAYAT, V.S.

Level of ligation of the vena saphena magna. Khirurgiia, Moskva no.11:84-85 Nov 1953. (CLML 25:5)

1. Professor, 2. Of the Hospital Surgical Clinic, Second Moscow Medical Institute imeni I. V. Stalin.

MAYAT, V. S.

MAYAT, V.S., professor

Survey of modern surgery in the Chinese People's Republic. Khirurgiia no.5:5-16 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(SURGERY, *in China)

GERKE, A.A., prof.; MAYAT, V.S., prof.

"Surgical therapy in mitral stenosis." Reviewed by A.A.Gerke, V.S.Maiat. Sov.med. 23 no.7:155-158 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(MITRAL VALVE--SURGERY)

AMINEV, A.M., prof.; BEREZOV, Ye.L., prof.; BISENKOV, N.P., kand. med. nauk; BRAYTSEV, V.R., prof.; DEYNEKA, I.Ya., prof.; DYSKIN, Ye.A., kand. med. nauk KAZANSKIY, V.I., prof.; KARAVANOV, G.G., prof.; LEVIN, M.M., prof.; MAKSIMENKOV, A.N., prof.; MAYAT, V.S., prof.; NAPALKOV, P.N., prof.; ROZANOV, B.S., prof.; RUSANOV, A.A., prof.; RUSANOV, G.A., kand. med. nauk; FILATOV, A.N., prof.; CHUKHRIYENKO, D.P., prof.; SHILOVTSEV, S.P., prof.; PETROVSKIY, B.V., prof., otv. red.; MEL'NIKOV, A.V., prof., red. toma; SUVOROVA. T.A., dots., red.; MIROTVORTSEVA, K.S., red.; RULEVA, M.S., tekhn. red.

[Multivolume manual on surgery] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po khirurgii. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.7. [Surgery of the abdominal wall and organs of the abdominal cavity, the stomach and intestines] Khirurgiia briushnoi stenki, organov briushnoi polosti-zheludka i kishechnika. 1960. 746 p. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Braytsev, Petrovskiy, Mel'nikov). 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Maksimenkov, Filatov).
(ABDOMEN—SURGERY)

MAYAT, V.S.

New variation of phalloplasty. Urologiia 25 no. 5:51-56 S-O '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

(PENIS—SURGERY)

KOCHNOVA, I.Ye., prof.; MAYAT, V.S., prof.

Treatment of tuberculosis of the skeletal muscles with antibacterial preparations. Sov.med. 25 no.8:47-52 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii i tuberkuleza II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I.Pirogova.
(MUSCLES—TUBERCULOSIS)

KOCHNOVA, I.Ye., prof.; MAYAT, V.S., prof.

Thoracic hospitals in Great Britain. Sov.med. 25 no.2:110-113 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

(GREAT BRITAIN—HOSPITALS)

KOCHNOVA, I.E., prof.; MAYAT, V.S., prof.

"X-ray diagnosis of calcification and heterogenetic ossification" by V.A.D'iachenko. Reviewed by I.E. Kochnova and V.S.Maiat. Sov. med. 25 no.1:154-155 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(OSSIFICATION) (CALCIFICATION) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)
(D'IACHENKO, V.A.)

KOCHNOVA, I. Ye., prof.; MAYAT, V. S., prof.

Pathogenic, diagnostic and therapeutic problems in tuberculosis of the frontal bone. Khirurgiia 38 no.5:77-81 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz kliniki ftiziatrii i gospital'noy khirurgii II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(FRONTAL BONE—TUBERCULOSIS)

MAYAT, V. S., prof.

Errors in the diagnosis of and surgical technics in obstruction of the large intestine caused by a tumor. Khirurgiia 38 no.7: 30-37 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V. S. Mayat) lechebnogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(INTESTINES—OBSTRUCTIONS) (INTESTINES—CANCER)

MAYAT, V.S., prof.; KOCH[illegible], I.Ye., prof.

Development and [illegible] of [illegible]. Priroda
40 no.4:107-110 Ap '51 (MLRA 4:5)

1. Kafedra geo[illegible] Moskovskogo [illegible] I.I. [illegible].

MAYATIN, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; PETROV, B.N., inzh.

Mechanisms for the semiautomatic assembly of plies. Der. prom. 8 no.11: 6-7 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fanery i mebeli.
(Plywood)

MAYATIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; PETROV, B.M., inzh.

Devices for automatic loading and unloading on conveyer dryers. Der. prom. 10 no. 4:15-16 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)
(Lumber—Drying)

RODIONOV, S.V.; ZONOV, Ye.G.; MAYATIN, A.A.

Holding time for the elements of the mechanics of a piano following decating under conditions of assembly line work. Nauch. trudy LTA no.97:3-9 '62. (MIRA 17:2)

MAYATIN, A.A.; KRUTOUS, M.D.; GITARSKIY, V.S.; BORISENKO, V.S.; GORELIK, M.M.; VINOGRADOV, N.P.; KAUFMAN, D.I.; SLAVIN, L.S.; OSIPASHVILI, M.N.; KIRPENEV, N.K.; ROZENBERGER, N.A.; NAPKHANENKO, Z.S.; KIPUS, L.A.; ZAYCHENKO, I.V.

Innovations. Bum. i der. prom. no.3:58-59 Jl-S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

MAYATNIKOV, Ivan Fedorovich; YEREMINA, Yu.F., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye., tekhn.red.

[Great feat performed by Soviet labor in reclaiming virgin lands] Trudovoi podvig sovetskogo naroda v osvoenii tselinnykh zemel'. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 31 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser. 1. Istoriia, no.4) (MIRA 12:2)

(Reclamation of land)

MAYATSKIY, G.A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Theoretical and experimental study of heat excnange in the movement of drop media in the case of large Reynold's numbers." Kuybysnev, 1958, 18 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Kuybysnev Industrial Inst im V.V. Kuybyshev) 110 copies (KL, 27-58, 110)

MAYATSKIY, G.A., inzh.

Heat transfer in turbulent fluid flow with considerable drop in temperature. Izv. vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. no.5:77-83 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva.
(Heat--Transmission) (Fluid dynamics)

MAYATSKIY, G.A., inzh.; NOVICHKOVA, O.G., inzh.

Formula for calculating the resistance coefficient for nonisothermal liquid flow in pipes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 2 no.10:95-97 O '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1.Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva. Predstavlena kafedroy teoreticheskoy teplotekhniki i gidravliki.
(Hydrodynamics)

MAYATSKIY, G.A., inzh.; NOVICHKOVA, O.G., inzh.

Formula for calculating the coefficient of resistance in the case of nonisothermal liquid flow in tubes. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kuib. indus. inst. no.8:173-175 '59. (MIRA 14:7)
(Hydrodynamics)

NOVICHKOVA, O.G., inzh.; MAYATSKIY, G.A., inzh.

Experimental setup for studying the heat transfer and resistance in turbulent flow of water in a smooth tube. Sbor. nauch. trud. Kuib. indus. inst. no.8:177-184 '59. (MIRA 14:7)
(Heat--Transmission) (Hydrodynamics)
(Turbulence)

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AUTHORS: Mayatskiy, G.A., and Novichkova, O.G., Engineers

TITLE: A Formula for Calculating the Resistance Factor for the Nonisothermal Motion of a Liquid in Pipes

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Energetika 1959, Nr 10, pp 95-97

ABSTRACT: A formula is presented for calculating the hydraulic resistance of a turbulent liquid flow in smooth pipes under heat exchange conditions. It is based on the formula of A.D. Al'tshul' for calculating the resistance of a turbulent isothermal motion of a liquid in smooth pipes

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{(1.82 \lg Re - 1.64)^2} \quad (1)$$

(2)

The co-factor $(\frac{\mu_w}{\mu_f})^n$

is introduced into this formula, where μ_w and μ_f are viscosity factors related to the mean temperatures

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A Formula for Calculating the Resistance Factor for the Nonisothermal Motion of a Liquid in Pipes

of the walls and the flow along a section. It was shown by G.A. Mayatskiy [Ref 4] that the ratio with the exponent $n \approx 0.13$ will account in the first approximation for the influence of a nonisothermal flow on the resistance factor for a liquid moving in the Blasius range ($R_e = 10^4 + 10^5$). The resistance factor is expressed in implicit form in the formula [Ref 4]

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} = 2.0 \lg \left(Re \sqrt{\lambda \frac{\mu_f}{\mu_w}}\right) - 0.8 \qquad (3)$$

Due to the identity of formulas (1) and (3), the following formula may be used for calculations of isothermal motion

$$\lambda = \frac{1}{\left[1.82 \lg \left(Re \sqrt{\frac{\mu_f}{\mu_w}}\right) - 1.64\right]^2}. \qquad (4)$$

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A Formula for Calculating the Resistance Factor for the Nonisothermal Motion of a Liquid in Pipes

This formula is an Al'tshul' formula, generalized for the case of nonisothermal motion and may be used for calculating the flow resistance in the entire range of turbulent flow conditions in smooth pipes. Similar to formula (3) the influence of the nonisothermal flow on the resistance factor is considered in the first approximation. For more accurate calculations, G.A. Mayatskiy's method of subsequent approximations is to be used [Ref 4, 5]. The formula (4) is adequate for the majority of practical calculations of the flow resistance in the presence of heat exchange. Table 1 contains a comparison of B.S. Petukhov's and O.G. Novichkova's experimental data with calculation results of formula (4). The calculated data deviate from the experimental data on the average by 2 + 3 % in the region of Re numbers $2.8 \cdot 10^4 + 4.5 \cdot 10^5$ and μ_f/μ_w = 2.5 + 0.83. This formula may be recommended for calculating the resistance factor of a turbulent, noniso-

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66176

SOV/143-59-10-16/22

A Formual for Calculating the Resistance Factor for the Nonisothermal Motion of a Liquid in Pipes

thermal liquid flow in smooth tubes. This article was presented by the Kafedra teoreticheskoy teplotekhniki i gidravliki (Chair of Theoretical Heat Engineering and Hydraulics). There are 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kuybyshevskiy industrial'nyy institut imeni V.V. Kuybysheva (Kuybyshev Industrial Institute imeni V.V. Kuybyshev)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1959

Card 4/4

MAYATSKIY, G.A.

Flowmeter for measuring small amounts of liquids. Priborostroenie no.7:13-14 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Flowmeters)

L 11518-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/EWA(d)/FCS(k)/EWA(1) WW/JD

ACC NR: AT6003089 SOURCE CODE: UR/3181/63/000/015/0215/0220

69

AUTHOR: Mayatskiy, G.A.

B+1

ORG: None

TITLE: Heat transfer with free convection

21,41,55

SOURCE: Kuybyshev. Aviatsionnyy institut. Trudy, no. 15, pt. 2, 1963. Doklady kustovoy nauchno-tekhnicheskoy konferentsii po voprosam mekhaniki zhidkosti i gaza (Reports of the Joint scientific-technical conference on problems of the mechanics of liquid and gas), 215-220

TOPIC TAGS: convective heat transfer, fluid flow, Reynolds number, Grashof number, turbulent flow

ABSTRACT: The article is an attempt to set up a physical model for free motion in such a way that the problem can be reduced to the application of relationships derived as a result of heat transfer investigations in the case of forced motion in tubes, that is, in the most studied case of heat transfer. The author proceeds to derive an equation, relating the Re_d and Gr_l numbers:

$$\overline{Re}_d = 0{,}525 (Gr_l)^{\frac{1}{4}}. \qquad (17)$$

The Grashof number corresponding to Re = 10^4, that is, at the beginning

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of the region of developed turbulence, will be equal to $Gr = 5 \times 10^{10}$. Thus, for Grashof numbers greater than 5×10^{10} we can use any semi-empirical or empirical equation which determines heat transfer in turbulent motion in tubes. If we use the relation proposed by Mikheyev:

$$Nu_f = 0{,}021\, Re^{0.8} Pr^{0.43} \left(\frac{Pr_f}{Pr_w}\right)^{0.25}, \quad (18)$$

then, using the same method also for the laminar regime, we get:

$$Nu_f^T = 0{,}0135\, Gr_m^{0.43} Pr_m^{0.43} \left(\frac{Pr_m}{Pr_w}\right)^{0.25}. \quad (19)$$

or, for small isothermicity:

$$Nu_f^T = 0{,}0135 (Gr_m \cdot Pr_m)^{0.43}. \quad (20)$$

A figure presents experimental data for the case $(Gr \cdot Pr) > 5 \times 10^{10}$, calculated by Eq. 20 and by the following relationship:

$$Nu = 0{,}135 (Gr \cdot Pr)^{\frac{1}{3}}. \quad (21)$$

Equation (21) agrees very well with the experimental data in the region corresponding to the transition point in the movement of a fluid in tubes; it cannot, however, be unconditionally extended to the case

L 11518-66
ACC NR: AT6003089

Gr > $5 \cdot 10^{10}$; that is, to the region of developed free turbulent motion. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas, 1 figure, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 003/ SOV REF: 000/ OTH REF: 001

TS

Card 3/3

SOROKIN, S.S.; SELEZNEV, S.I.; MERKULOV, M.A.; GALUZINSKIY, P.A.; KRIVOPALOV, V.I.; MAYATSKIY, I.G.; PARASHUTIN, N.V.; SUDARIKOV, V.R.; MERKULOV, M.A.; TAREEYEV, A.A.; IL'YUSHENKOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Accounting in industrial enterprises] Bukhgalterskii uchet v promyshlennykh predpriiatiiakh. Pod red. S.S.Sorokina. 2., perer. izd. Moskva, Gosstatizdat, 1962. 333 p. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.)TSentral'noye statisticheskoye upravleniye. Upravleniye podgotovki kadrov schetnykh rabotnikov. 2. Upravleniye podgotovki kadrov schetnykh rabotnikov TSentral'nogo statisticheskogo upravleniya SSSR (for all except Il'yushenkova).

(Accounting)

MAYAUSKAS, I. S.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the distribution of specific pressure and wear on the surface of a plowshare during plowing". Moscow, 1958. 16 pp (Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Machine Science), 150 copies (KL, No 6, 1959, 134)

MAYAUSKAS, I.S. [Majauskas, I.S.]

Investigating pressure distribution on a plowshare surface during plowing. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.11:23-26 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Laboratoriya iznosostoykosti AN SSSR.
(Plows)

MAYAUSKAS, I.S., insh.

Effect of soil pressure on the wear of working parts of soil-cultivating machines. Vest.mash. 38 no.10:30-33 O '58.
(Plows--Testing) (Soil mechanics) (MIRA 11:11)

ABRAYTIS, R.I. [Abraitis, R.]; MAYAUSKAS, [illegible] [Majauskas, J.]

Study of the surface relief of metals subjected to friction with a loose abrasive. Trudy [illegible] SSR. Ser. B. no.1:207-216 '64 (SRL 17:7)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

MAYAUSKAS, I.S. [Majauskas, J.]; MACHYULIS, A.N. [Maciulis, A.]

Effect of the method of moisture content stabilization in capron on its engineering properties. Trudy AN Lit. SSR Ser. B no.3:131-137 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

L 38225-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) RM/WW/JXT/CZ

ACC NR: AP6009566 SOURCE CODE: UR/0236/65/000/003/0147/0154

AUTHOR: Machyulis, A. N.; Maciulis, A.; Mayauskas, I. S.; Majauskas, J.; Pugina, M. I.; Pugina, M.

ORG: Institute of Power and Electrical Engineering, Academy of Sciences Lithuanian SSR (Institut energetiki i Elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR)

TITLE: The effect of stabilizers and stabilization methods on the properties of polymer materials. Part 2. Lacquer stabilization method

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye, geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no. 3, 1965, 147-154

TOPIC TAGS: polyamide, lacquer antioxidant, thermal aging

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to investigate the thermal stability of phenol-formaldehyde and polyamide resins to which thermal stabilizers were added. It was established that lacquers containing stabilizers when painted on polymer materials protect the latter to a significant extent from rapid aging at elevated temperatures. The strength of polyamides coated with lacquers on the basis of P-548

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L 38225-66

ACC NR: AP6009566

polyamide resin with the addition of equal amounts of potassium iodide and diphenylamine, diphenylquanidine, nickel oxide, mica, aluminum, copper and tungsten after thermal treatment in air for 24 hours at 433°K is two times greater than the strength of unstabilized polyamides. A great protective effect was observed when polymers were coated with film producing substances which are themselves inhibitors of oxidation such as lacquers on the basis of phenyl-formaldehyde and methylol polyamide resins. It was established that when lacquer containing a stabilizer is deposited during the thermal treatment process, more effective protection of the polymer is obtained against thermal oxidation than deposition of the same number of layers of lacquer prior to thermal treatment. It is concluded that the lacquer method of protection of polymers is quite effective. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 25Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001
07/

Card 2/2

MAYAUSKAS, I.S. [Majauskas, I.]; PERAS, A.

High-temperature unit for determining the strength of oxide ceramics in tensile tests. Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1396-1398 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN Litovskoy SSR.

L 01304-67 EWT(d)/EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) WW/WH

ACC NR: AP5027469 SOURCE CODE: UR/0032/65/031/011/1396/1398

48
B

AUTHOR: Mayauskas, I.S.; Peras, A. Ya.

ORG: Institute of Power Engineering and Electrical Engineering, AN LitSSR (Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki AN LitSSR)

TITLE: High-temperature device for testing the tensile strength of refractory ceramic articles

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 11, 1965, 1396-1398

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature instrument, refractory product, ceramic product, tensile strength, tensile test, physics laboratory instrument

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a device used in their institute for testing refractory materials at temperatures higher than 1700C. The basic parts consist of : 1. vacuum chamber, 2. resistance heater, 3. dynamometer, 4. loading circuit with clamps, 5. lever loading system, 6. welded base, 7. tested sample. Heating the sample is accomplished by the resistance heater, consisting of 4 basic copper plates, 8 curved 2-mm diameter tungsten bars, a system of radial and front screens and reinforcing parts made from molybdenum, heat-resistant steel, and copper. The tensile strength is measured with a dynamometer mounted in the vacuum chamber. Temperatures are measured with a pyrometer and a thermocouple. A smooth charging of the testing sample at pre-

Card 1/2 UDC: 620.172.25:1.05

L 01304-67

ACC NR: AP5027469

scribed speed is accomplished by feeding water from a small tank 8 (see Fig. 1) into a loading tank suspended at the end of the lever loading system. The balancing of the weight of the levers and the tank is accomplished by a counterweight 10. When measuring the temperature with the pyrometer it is necessary to shade the heat emission by the heating rods and a bellows-like device was constructed for this purpose. The first experiments conducted at temperatures up to 2100C using the device were quite satisfactory. Orig. art. has: 3 fig.

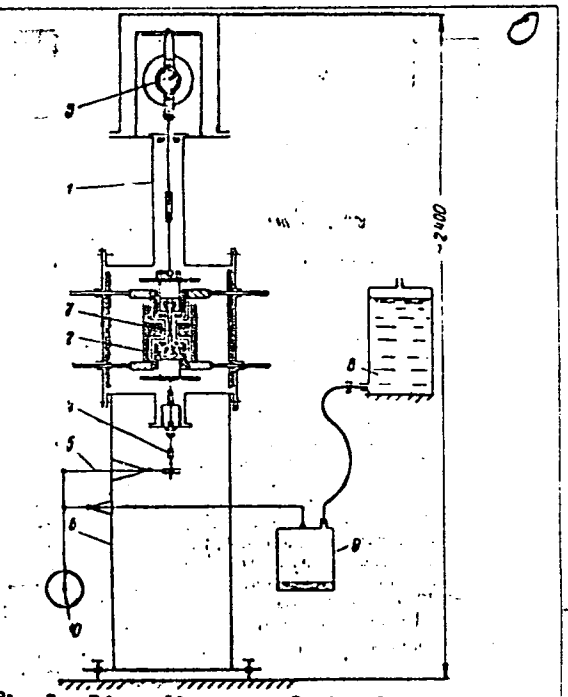

Fig.1. Line diagram of the device

SUB CODE: 14/11 SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7003594 SOURCE CODE: UR/0236/66/000/003/0141/0149

AUTHOR: Abraytis, R. I.—Abraitis, R.; Mayauskas, I. S.—Majauskas, J.

ORG: Institute of Power Engineering and Electrical Engineering, Academy of Sciences, Lithuanian SSR (Institut energetiki i elektrotekhniki Akademii nauk Litovskoy SSR)

TITLE: Gas erosion of zirconium dioxide-base refractories

SOURCE: AN LitSSR. Trudy. Seriya B. Fiziko-matematicheskiye, khimicheskiye, geologicheskiye i tekhnicheskiye nauki, no. 3, 1966, 141-149

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium dioxide, refractory, ~~refractory gas~~ erosion, ZIRCONIUM COMPOUND, GAS CORROSION

ABSTRACT: A method of investigating the erosion resistance of high-temperature oxides possessing high sensitivity to thermal shock has been developed and the erosion rate of zirconium dioxide-base refractories, depending on the duration of test, temperature of specimen walls and velocity of the high-temperature stream, has been investigated. It was determined that in the first 2—3 hr of testing at 2320K at a stream velocity of about 500 m/sec, an intensive adjustment of the surface in direct contact with the high temperature gas stream takes place. During that time, the rate of erosion decreases 3—4 times and gradually reaches a constant value and when the test is continued for 6hr, it remains constant. The rate of erosion increases when the temperature of the specimen walls is increased from 2000 to 2630K. The weight losses of the material increased significantly with an increase in the high-temperature stream

Card 1/2 UDC: none

ACC NR: AP7003594

velocity from 370 to 730 m/sec. It was noticed that the rate of erosion depends to a great extent on the material composition. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 26Feb66/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 2/2

J

Country : USSR
Category : Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

Abs. Jour. : 53412

Author : Katsas,M.; Savitskas,J.; Mayauskas,K.
Institut. : Lithuanian Sci. Res. Inst. for Agriculture
Title : Certain Methods for Correct and Rational Liming in the Lithuanian SSR

Orig. Pub. : Tr. Lit. n.-i. in-ta zemled., 1957, 3, 81-118

Abstract : Based on a survey of all available material on soil liming in the Lithuanian SSR, it is recommended that lime fertilizers be applied to sand and loam soils at the rate of 0.5 and to clay at the rate of 0.75 of the normal dose as determined by hydrolytic acidity. Soils with <5.0 pH should be limed first, while refraining from liming less acidy sandy soils. A table is given to evaluate the soils of this republic in accordance with liming needs. Liming doses are also

Card: 1/2

MAYAUSKENE, N.Yu. [Majuskiene, N.J.], inzh.

Operating Pozniak's measuring instrument. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh.leg. prom. no.1:32-41 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Leather research)

MAYAUSKENE, N.Yu., inzh.; PLATUNOV, K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Wear resistance of various areas of skins used for footwear bottoms. Leg. prom. 18 no.9:21-23 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Leather--Testing)

MAYAUSKENE, N. Yu., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Research into wear-resistance of sections of the surface of skin undersides and methods of its determination." Moscow, 1960. 22 pp; with charts; (Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Moscow Technological Inst of the Light Industry); 200 copies; free; (KL, 26-60, 136)

MAYBEL'DINOV, A. SH.

4780. MAYBEL'DINOV, A. SH. Kak my remontiruyem vodoprovodnuyu set' m., izd-vo m-va kommun. khozyaystva rsfsr, 1954. 44 s. s ill. 20 sm. (obmen peredovym opytom predpriyatiy kommun. khozyaystva). 4.000 ekz. 90k. -- (54-58076) p. 628.15.059

SO: Letopis' Zhrunal' nykh Statey, Vol. 7, 1949

MAYBERG, P.M.

Treatment of toxic dyspepsia with synthomycin. Pediatriia, Moskva No.5:62-66 Sept-Oct 51. (CIML 21:4)

1. Of Children's Clinical Hospital (Head Physician--Honored Physician RSFSR Ye.V. Prokhorovich; Scientific Supervisor--Doctor Medical Sciences R.Z. Sherman).

MAYBERG, P.M.

Course of dysentery in wards and private rooms. Pediatriia, no.6: 45-51 N-D '55. (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz 1-y klinicheskoy detskoy bol'nitsy Moskvy (glavnyy vrach zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR laureat Stalinskoy premii Ye.V. Prokhorovich)

(DYSENTERY, ther.
care in wards & private rooms in isolation)
(NURSING CARE, in various dis.
dysentery, in wards & in isolation)

MAYBERG, P.N.

Early exacerbation and relapses of intestinal disorders in dysentery. Pediatriia 39 no.3:28-32 My-Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz 1-y Moskovskoy klinicheskoy detskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR laureat Stalinskoy premii Ye.V.Prokhorovich)
(DYSENTERY, in inf. and child
relapses & exacerbation)

8(2) SOV/161-58-3-25/27

AUTHOR: Mayboga, V. A., Engineer (Moscow)

TITLE: Stabilization of the Voltage of the Transformer for Direct Current in Electric Locomotives(Stabilizatsiya napryazheniya preobrazovatelya postoyannogo toka na elektrovoze)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnyye doklady vysshey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika, 1958, Nr 3, pp 223 - 231 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction the Soviet scientists:A. B. Lebedev, A.Ye Alekseyev, D. A. Zavalishin, V. Ye. Rozenfeld, N. N. Sidorov, N. I. Sitnikov, and A. M. Dyad'kov as well as one German scientist are mentioned, who collaborated in the generation of high-voltage direct current. One of the most simple systems, in which transformation into high-voltage direct current is carried out by means of autonomous inverters and rectifiers is dealt with. These systems have the disadvantage that a reduction of load by the reactive capacity of the condensers causes an increase of voltage. For the stabilization of voltage it is necessary to keep the ignition angle of the inverters on a constant level. The experiments were carried out in the laboratory of "Elektro-Transport". For the purpose of stabilizing the inverter voltage, frequency was varied within a certain range between such frequencies as are used in the case of maximum load and such in the case

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of no load. In a diagram the mode of operation of the inverter is shown vectorially in the case of minimum load (Fig 1). Herefrom several formulas are derived from which it is possible to determine the influence exercised by phase shifting in the secondary coil of the inverter transformer as well as that of the ignition angle. The results obtained by experiments and by calculation are shown by two diagrams (Fig 2). The dependence between the actual efficiency and the frequency of the inverted current is also derived from the vector diagram, and herefrom the condition for current stabilization is derived. Two diagrams (Fig 3) show the experimental and calculated values obtained. In conclusion, the variation of amperage caused by starting the locomotive is investigated. A vector diagram (Fig 4) is set up, and herefrom the ratios between reactance and the effective resistance are derived. Two further diagrams (Fig 5) show the experimental and calculated results obtained, and the error of the obtained range of frequency variation is given as amounting to 6.5%. An analysis of the ratios obtained is carried out, and finally a survey of the results obtained is given. There are 5 figures and 5 references,

Stabilization of the Voltage of the Transformer for Direct Current in Electric Locomotives SOV/161-58-3-25/27

4 of which are Soviet.

This article was recommended for publication by the Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Electrical Transports at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta (Chair for Electrical Transports at the Moscow Institute of Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1958

Card 3/3

MAYBOGA, V.A.

Selection of frequency of inverted current for a direct current converter in an electric locomotive. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; elektromekh. i avtom. no.1:222-239 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy elektricheskogo transporta Moskovskogo energeticheskogo instituta.
(Electric current rectifiers) (Electric locomotives)

MAYBOGA, V. A., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "Current transformation on high-voltage DC electric locomotives". Moscow, 1960. 12 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR,Moscow Order of Lenin Power Engineering Inst), 250 copies (KL, No 11, 1960, 133)

ROZENFEL'D, V.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; SHEVCHENKO, V.V., kand.tekhn. nauk; MAYBOGA, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of direct high voltage current for electric traction. Zhel. dor.transp. 44 no.7:35-39 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Electric railroads--Current supply)

ROZENFEL'D, V.Ye., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHEVCHENKO, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYBOGA, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; DOLABERIDZE, G.P., inzh.

Increasing of the voltages of d.c. electrified railroads. Elektrichestvo no.7:37-44 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ROZENFEL'D, V.Ye., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHEVCHENKO, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MAYBOGA, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; TIMONOV, Ye.V., inzh.; KRUSHINSKIY, G.A., inzh.

Electric power supply to passenger cars from the overhead contact system. Zhel. dor. transp. 47 no.9:64-68 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

MAYBORODA, I.N., inzhener.

Device for installing wall partitions made of slabs. Rats i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.136:17-19 '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Walls)